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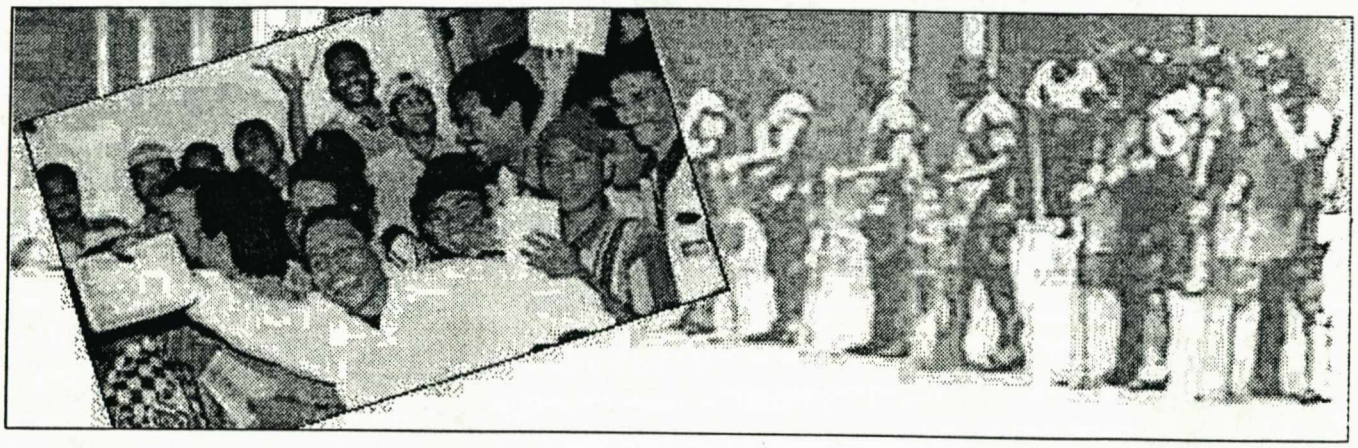
Canadian Action for Indonesia and East Timor

November 1999



East Timor: terror on the road to freedom

On August 30, the East Timorese turned out in massive numbers to vote on their future. Despite a vicious campaign of militia/military terror, almost 80% of the population voted for independence. On October 20, the Indonesian parliament renounced all claim to East Timor, and on October 30 the last Indonesian troops withdrew from what will soon become the world's newest country.

Yet, even as independence was within their grasp, the Timorese were made to pay a last and terrible price. From August 30 until a multinational force arrived on September 20, the militias and their masters, the Indonesian military, waged a brutal campaign of destruction and ethnic cleansing. It is estimated that 75 to 80% of all buildings in East Timor have been burned down. The infrastructure — power, water, telecommunications — has been largely destroyed. Up to a quarter of the population has been forcibly deported, most to West Timor, some to other parts of the Indonesian archipelago — and militias continue to obstruct their return from the prison camps where they are held even now. Between 80,000 and 150,000 people are still unaccounted for -- some perhaps in the mountains, some perhaps relocated to other islands, many perhaps dead. Though the number of bodies so far found is only in the hundreds, we know that the military spent much of the last week, between the decision to send peacekeepers and the arrival of the first Australian troops, destroying and concealing as much evidence as possible. It may be months or years before we have a clear idea of how many people died in early September.

NGOs, including CAFIET and the IFET Observer Project, had warned for many months that an increased UN security presence was imperative to prevent disaster. In the last few weeks before the vote, even the government of Canada and UN Secretary General Kofi Annan endorsed the call for peacekeepers. But the nations which hold power in the Security Council would not act until it was nearly too late for the East Timorese.

Finally, of course, frantic negotiations and a variety of political and economic sanctions led to Indonesia's acceptance of Interfet, the multinational force led by Australia, and from that point on East Timor's recovery could begin. For the most part, peace has been restored, and the long, hard task of reconstruction is underway. East Timor is now a UN protectorate, with the transitional administration, UNTAET, acting as a caretaker government for a short period, possibly two to three years, until the Timorese hold elections for a government of their own and become a fully independent nation.

But was it really necessary for the Timorese to suffer this final brutal assault? Could not the international community have listened to the warnings from the East Timorese themselves and from their supporters, and acted *before* Dili was on fire? And will this lesson be heeded the next time, or will the governments of the world again wait until the terror is on their television screens before taking action against human rights abuses?

Also inside: Indonesia elects a new president; crisis builds in Aceh.

Get Involved!

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Who to Contact
This list includes both CAFIET chapters and affiliated groups, and some other independent groups and individuals with whom we have been working closely, particularly those who have been associated with the IFET Observer Project

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South Pacific Peoples' Foundation
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also see:
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Friends of East Timor
c/o Green Planet, PO Box 548, Windsor, ON, N9A 6M6
hupka@hotmail.com

Toronto
c/o National Office

also in Toronto:
Canadians Concerned about Ethnic Violence in Indonesia (CCEVI)
119 Spadina Ave, #605, Toronto, ON, M5V 2L1
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national@ccnc.ca

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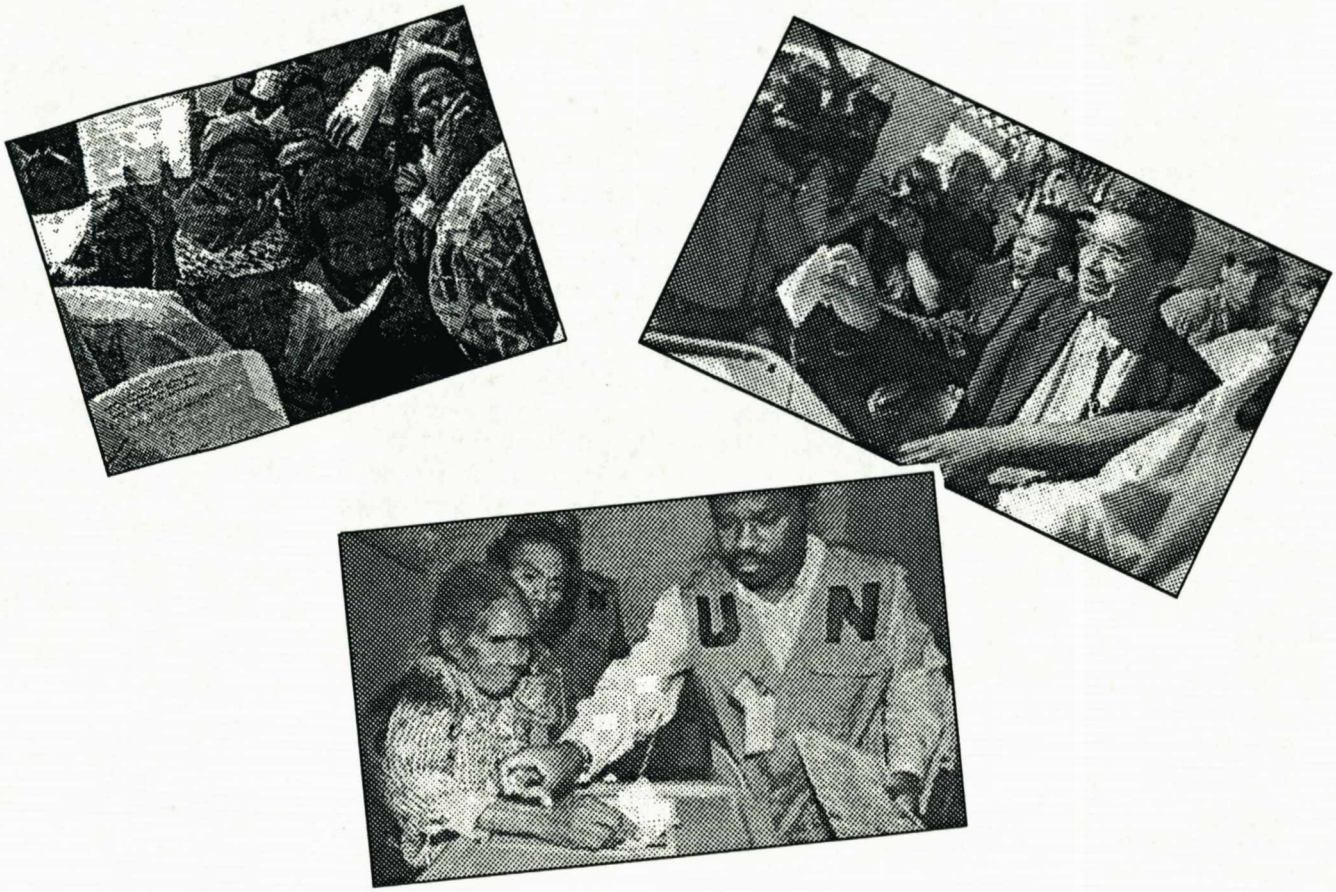
Brooks Kind
Apt #2, 1230 Barrington, Halifax, NS, B3J 1Y4
tel (902) 422-1265
am532@chebucto.ns.ca

St John's
East Timor Action Committee
c/o Newfoundland and Labrador Human Rights Association
PO Box 6203, St John's, NF, A1C 6J9
tel (709) 754-0690
nlhra@nf.sympatico.ca



Referendum day, August 30: the faces of courage

Twelve Canadians participated in the IFET Observer Project: Ramie Blatt, Salim Fakirani, Randall Garrison, Aaron Goodman, Sylvain Groulx, Erin McQuillan, Danica Piché, Drew Penland, David Wurfel, Yaz Yamaguchi, Suzan Yates.

As well as being part of the largest international observer body for the referendum, they played an invaluable role in bringing back first-hand testimony to the media and the government of Canada. Some have returned to Canada and continue to speak, write and lobby on East Timor; some have remained in Darwin. Many hope to return to East Timor.

We'd like to thank everyone who donated funds to help make this project a reality: among them the South Pacific Peoples' Foundation, the Anglican Church of Canada, the United Church of Canada, the Canadian Labour Congress, the Canadian Embassy in Jakarta, and our many individual donors, particularly the tremendously generous Lloyd Abbey.

Thanks to the staff of the Canadian Embassy as well for helping to ensure the safety not only of the Canadians, but of many other foreign nationals, Indonesians and East Timorese — especially Scott Gilmore, Michael Otton and René Cremonese, and Ambassador Ken Sunquist. And to Nancy MacKay-Dietrich at the East Timor desk at Foreign Affairs, who made herself available round the clock during the worst of the crisis.

Thanks to those who helped keep the Toronto protests going for several weeks, including the Catholic Worker House, and many people from the Portuguese and Indonesian communities of Toronto, including Fernando Nunes, Mario Lebre, Jusni Hilwan and Nancy Slamet.

We'd also like to thank the many, many people who responded to our urgent actions by writing letters, making phone calls and sending faxes. Your actions *did* make a difference.

Our most profound and almost inexpressible thanks go to the East Timorese who worked for the IFET Observer Project, and without whose bravery the project could not have existed. We have not yet located all of our local staff. Of those with whom we have made contact, almost all have lost their homes and everything they owned. Their courage, and the courage of all the people of East Timor, is beyond imagination.

East Timor in flames

We could not possibly publish all the information received about the militia/military sacking of East Timor during the first two weeks of September. We are printing here a few of the last reports from the IFET Observer Project and other groups close to us. (When times are given, they are East Timor time, 12 hours ahead of Toronto).

4/5 Sept. - Calls from Dili
compiled by Jess Agustin, Development and Peace

Situation is very desperate. Bishop Belo and the Justice and Peace Commission are urgently appealing for help and are fearful they will be attacked by the militias in the next few hours (5 Sept. 11:00 am Dili time). Militias are seen roaming the streets outside the bishop's compound and sounds of gunfire and explosions could be heard.

In the Bishop's residence alone there are now over 5,200 displaced people. In Camara Eccelesiatica, the diocesan office, about 350 people, mostly children, are sheltered. The local parishes, congregations (Cannosians, Carmelite, Jesuits have over 1000 people respectively), seminaries are overflowing with people fleeing from the militias rampaging. It has been two frightful nights of gunfires and houses on fire. Last night (Sunday) was described as a nightmare. There are many people killed especially on the outskirts of Dili but very difficult to ascertain the number.

Impossible to move around Dili but reports from various religious communities and local parishes to the Diocesan office gave a picture of growing human catastrophe as priests and nuns are simply overwhelmed by people holed up in local parishes and religious houses but their main fear is the imminent attack by the militias, Liquica-style, as more people seek refuge in their convents. Then there is concern with shortage of food and water, and problem with sanitation, as they cannot go out. They reckon that they can only handle this type of situation in two or three days.

Dili is almost a ghost town. Houses are still ablaze early morning and there is a general panic as families, mostly Indonesian, rush to the ports. More foreigners were seen leaving/evacuating this morning. They now have been direct targets by the militias. Militias have set checkpoints in many streets in Dili.

Church is again appealing for peacekeeping force as it is clear that the police and military are doing nothing to stop the militias and if fact have been seen talking and discussing with them. A priest witnessed, just across the Mahkota hotel, a lone militia with pistol running after a group of journalists while about 20 police stood by watching the melee.

The line of difference between the militias, the military and police appears to be disappearing.

Sunday, September 5, evening
IFET-OP report from Dili

SINCE THIS REPORT WAS ISSUED, IFET-OP STAFF HAVE BEEN REMOVED FROM THE OFFICE BY POLICE. 3 HOUSES IN DILI REMAIN OPERATIONAL FOR NOW.

This report has been compiled under extremely difficult circumstances as the situation in Dili deteriorates by the hour.

Last night (Saturday) there was shooting throughout the night in the Dili suburb of Becora which continued till sunrise. Also early this morning hand grenades were heard to be exploding. Becora is now blockaded — nobody can get in or out. There is unconfirmed reports of many killings of men, women and children. An unconfirmed number of 77 bodies are reported to be scatted throughout houses, lane and water ways. Bodies of young children are reported to be among the dead including one with a twisted neck. There are also reports of children bodies being thrown on fires. The Red Cross and UNAMET have been denied access and are under strict orders not to leave their compounds. Nobody is able to investigate these reports.There has been one witness that has come into the IFET office to report on the Becora killings but people are too fearful to move out of the area. Approximately 1,000 people are seeking refuge in a local church.

Another report estimates that 200 refugees are at the Protestant Hosana Church. At 2pm today there was shooting coming from the downtown area of Dili where the church is situated.

At 4pm the police escorted journalists from the Makhota Hotel to the airport after militias surrounded the hotel. The building next to the hotel is on fire.

In the suburb of Balide at 5pm it was reported that buildings were on fire and 300 refugees were held up in a church school with Silesian Sisters. The Timor Aid office in this area was looted.

There has been a warning that the Motael Clinic will be attacked tonight and the building destroyed. There are 3 doctors and 2 nurses, some of them Australian. At present there are 25 patients and their family members. A total of 57 people.

The situation has now become crucial. IFET-OP believes that unless there is an immediate intervention by a peace-keeping force within days, the consequences will be catastrophe.

REPORT FROM IFET-OP, 3:30 am Monday September 6
(taken down over the phone)

About 8:30 or 9 pm in the evening, there was a militia attack on the Yayasan HAK office. The militias were there for one hour or more. There was automatic rifle fire into the

building, in addition to other gunfire and rock-throwing. There were also some large explosions. BRIMOB arrived at about 10:30 pm. They negotiated about the possibility of putting a guard around the building but this was not possible. Finally 38 people left the building with a BRIMOB escort and were taken to the Polda (police station). No injuries were sustained during the attack. There are fears that the office may be looted, smashed and burned.

Sometime after nightfall, about 8 pm, there were two attacks in different areas of Dili. They differed from previous attacks in that the gunfire was all from automatic rifles. An IFET observer reported "extreme bursts of gunfire for long periods of time". The attacks appeared to be systematically planned. In the past gunfire has been mostly from homemade guns with some automatic weapons, and has been more sporadic.

The first attack was near the UNAMET office. It was aimed at about 1,000 refugees sheltering in a nearby church. The gunfire came from the direction of a TNI post, but we can't know if it was TNI or militia who were shooting. The refugees fled to the UNAMET compound, some climbing over high walls and injuring themselves on the razor-wire on the walls in their attempt to escape the gunfire. There are no reports of deaths. The refugees are now in the UNAMET compound.

The second attack was in Bairro Pite, the neighbourhood of the IFET-OP office. We don't know the aim of this attack. It seemed to be in a housing area and aimed at intimidating an area that had not been heavily attacked before.

Gunfire died down, but then continued through the night. As this report was dictated at 3:30 am Dili time, observers could still hear gunshots and could see houses burning.

Monday, September 6, afternoon
message to IFET-OP country coordinators
All remaining IFET-OP volunteers are attempting to evacuate Dili. They are trying to negotiate an escort for a convoy of themselves and others. I have called all our houses and as far as I can determine all are empty.
[Note: All IFET-OP volunteers were able to leave East Timor safely]

Monday, September 6
URGENT ACTION CALL FROM SOLIDAMOR

Armed pro-autonomy militias who have the full support of the TNI are behaving ever more brutally and with complete impunity. They are relentlessly murdering people. So far, they have attacked the following places:

1. The district of Balibar, Dili was set ablaze by the miltias and they are now making their way to Dare Seminary. Refugees who were taking shelter in the Seminary have now evacuated to nearby mountains.
2. International and domestic observers of the consultation are in danger of their lives. Some have fled into the UNAMET building or into police hq, Mapolda, Dili. Many people have not been able to find sanctuary because Dili has now fallen into the hands of the militia.
3. Hundreds of innocent people have already been slaughtered by the militia. CNRT leaders as well as NGO activists and observers are on a list of people being targeted for assasiniation. They include:
CNRT: David Ximenes, Fernando Araujo, Mariano Sabino Lopes
Yayasan HAK: Aniceto Guterres and Joaquim Fonseca
Chairperson of Fokupers: Domingas Fernandes Alves
KIPER: Bonar Tigor Naipospos, Yeni Rosa Damayanti, Tri Agus S. Siswowiharjo
4. The ICRC office in Lecidere, Dili, has been torched and is still smoldering.
5. Bishop Belo's House has been attacked. To prevent the worst from happening, the Bishop was taken by the police helicopter to the Bishop's House in Baucau.
6. Office of Yayasan HAK (human rights monitoring organisation). Fokupers, the women's organisation, and Etadep Foundation have their offices in the same building. The attack on the building caused extensive damage. Yayasan HAK director, Aniceto Guterres moved to the safety of the police headquarters. Today, Aniceto and other members of the staff were forced to leave Dili. At the time of writing, Aniceto and his colleagues were refusing to leave the town [which town is not clear from the text.]
7. The Dili Diosecan office which is where Bishop Belo works every day was attacked. During the attack, 25 people were killed and dozens more were wounded.
8. Scores of houses in Delta Comoro, Becora, Kaikoli have been torched by the militia.
9. Hotel Mahkota, Dili was badly damaged on Sunday (5/9) evening.

We call on you to protest at the fact that these brutalities by the militia are fully supported by the TNI.

Tuesday September 7, 1:30 pm
message to IFET-OP country coordinators
The IFET team in Baucau is at or travelling to the airport; the Australians have their names and are expecting them on one of the evacuation flights.
Bishop Belo will leave East Timor with UNAMET. He will arrive in Darwin sometime in the next hours.
Bishop Nascimento was offered evacuation but has chosen to stay in Baucau.

SYDNEY, Sept 11 (AFP) - Amnesty International, for the first time in its 30-year history, Saturday issued its "urgent action" scheme for an entire population, fearing for the future of violence-racked East Timor.

"Amnesty International fears for the entire population of East Timor as armed pro-Indonesian militias and Indonesian troops continue to have complete control of the territory," the human rights watchdog said in a statement received here.

In Memory of Hilario

By Shawn Hupka
1999/09/13

Local East Timor supporters were shocked last week when we received the news that an East Timorese priest who had visited Windsor in 1995, had been killed by an Indonesian Military-controlled militia in Suai, East Timor. Fr. Hilario Madeira came to Windsor to study English and build ties with our community. He was our link to East Timor and our friend. "He was killed while trying to help his people, there is no greater sacrifice," said Fr. Jim Roach, who helped bring Hilario to Windsor.

Fr. Hilario Madeira, according to Sister Mary Barudero, who witnessed the massacre, was killed in cold blood. He and the two assistant priests at the small wooden church in Suai were sprayed with automatic weapon fire in the church where hundreds of East Timorese were seeking shelter from the anti-independence militia violence. The grenade attack that followed surely killed dozens more. "They went to the church because that's where they felt safe. They felt being near the priests was protection," the 64-year-old nun told the Sydney Morning Herald after fleeing to West Timor.

My partner Sarah Atkinson and I visited Hilario in Suai in February, 1998. We spent a week with him travelling around the district of Covalima, meeting the people in his community and learning about how the East Timorese struggled to survive in the face of such heavy militarization.

"He was a brave man," says Atkinson. "He dedicated his life to helping the people in his community struggle against the devastating effects of the Indonesian occupation. His commitment to and concern for his people became obvious as we spent more time with him in Suai."

Sitting in her home on Windsor's east side, Angela Stephenson is looking through her photo collection in shock. "I just want to remember happier times," she says as she chokes back her tears. "We've got pictures of him picking apples with us," she continues. "He really liked apples, you know?"

Stephenson is a parishioner of the St. Vincent de Paul Roman Catholic Church, the church that hosted Hilario in 1995. Stephenson and her husband Brian became close friends with Hilario during his stay in Canada. "Brian and I looked forward to a time when we could visit Fr. Hilario and have him show us East Timor."

The Stephensons and about 80 other mourners gathered to pay a fond farewell to Fr. Hilario Madeira, a man who touched many lives. "He gave my father his last rites," a woman named Alda told me after the ceremony. "We needed a priest who could speak Portuguese and we came to Fr. Hilario. He was a special man."

Fr. John Duarte, who introduced Hilario to many members of Windsor and Toronto's Portuguese communities remembered him with sadness. "I spoke with him six weeks ago," he reported. "Hilario knew that violence was imminent and that Suai would be particularly vulnerable, but he refused to leave. I tried to persuade him to flee, but he told me that he was the only protection for the refugees at his church."

Although Hilario's tragic death has saddened us, the evening also looks to the future with hope. Jason Amyot, the former Windsor resident instrumental in having Hilario visit our community, wrote "For me, Father Hilario brought out the humanity in an often intellectualized issue. I will affectionately remember that summer. I grieve Father Hilario's death, but at the same time I am overjoyed at the prospects for peace. I believe the best way to remember Father Hilario and others who have sacrificed their lives for justice, is to support and celebrate East Timor's future."

I will always remember and cherish my memories of Fr. Hilario, particularly our visit to Suai, East Timor. I will miss my friend.

The killings at Suai: a reconstruction

Excerpts from a story printed in The Globe and Mail, November 1, written by Michael Valpy

Suai — What took place on the day and night of Sept. 6 is not known in detail to Australian army investigators. The number of victims and their identities are uncertain. What is known is that most were women and girls. The evidence attests to that: the jumble of bras, underpants and sanitary napkins on the steps leading up to the church; the children's leg bones; a hank of a woman's hair; the scorched skeletal remains of two women behind the church; the thick bloodstain on a schoolroom door, covered by bougainvillea petals baking beneath the sun ...

The victims in the church compound, according to Australian investigators, were schoolgirls, nuns, other women and at least one priest. Maybe 100, maybe 200 were killed. Some had been raped. Some had been decapitated, their bodies burned on a cement terrace in front of the church, their remains carted away by trucks. The military investigators arrived at the compound on Oct. 14, the day after Interfet, the United-Nations-sanctioned security force led by the Australian Defence Forces, came ashore on Suai's beach. The investigators found dogs playing with human bones...

This is what the Australians have pieced together. The evil began a few days after the Aug. 30 referendum ... Soldiers and militia gangs began rounding up people from the outlying villages, bringing them to Suai's district military headquarters.

Rev. Hilario Madeira, pastor of the church of Nossa Senhora de Fatima who had spent the summer of 1995 in a parish in Windsor, Ont., went to the headquarters and got permission for the people to move to the church compound. Several thousand, mostly women, set up a shanty town there. Many of the men, prime targets of the militias, had already fled to the hills, Lt. Mayne said. The women were thought to be safe once they got inside the compound. Safe from murder, he emphasized. No one was safe from rape.

At the start of the day on Sept. 6, militia and some soldiers took up positions along the front wall of the compound, across the street from the market in the centre of town. They began firing at the crowd inside. There was panic. Most people ran helter-skelter from the compound. Some didn't. Some went into the partially built cathedral to hide, about 200 ran to the church. It is believed that children were in the classrooms of the adjacent school.

When night fell, killing teams were sent in. They first hunted victims in the cathedral.

I climbed to the unfinished third- and fourth-floor galleries with Lt. Mayne. He pointed out the bloodstains where three people were shot, their bodies dragged to the edges of the construction site and thrown to the ground.

The attackers then moved to the one-storey row of pale-yellow schoolrooms between the cathedral and the church, smashing furniture, strewing schoolbooks over the floor, torching the buildings with gasoline. They killed someone at a classroom door.

Investigators surmise that several schoolgirls or women, or both, were herded together near the church, ordered to strip, dropping their underwear in a pile on the ground, and were then raped. At the church, the attackers burst through the front and side doors and began firing at people inside. The absence of bullet holes in the walls indicate most of the attackers found their mark, Lt. Mayne said. One of the witnesses was Father Hilario's 13-year-old nephew. The boy described how militiamen with machetes moved into the church, hacking at people, decapitating some. Father Hilario was shot as he pleaded for lives to be spared. A little heap of flowers along one wall marks where he died.

Cans of gasoline were thrown on the church roof and ignited while people were still inside. The resulting blaze must have been a terrible inferno. The roof collapsed. Two four-wheel-drive vehicles and a tractor parked behind the church were reduced to burnt-out hulks. The skeletal remains of the two nuns — most of their bones burned to powder — were found in their charred quarters behind the church. A leg lay beneath an iron bedframe. Father Hilario's nephew, Atio, somehow escaped, his face and right arm burned.

The bodies of the dead were pulled from the church, piled outside, doused with gasoline and set alight. What was left of them was then loaded onto three army vehicles and driven away. The site of their cremation — an area five metres square — has been ringed by stones and strewn with flowers. A skull fragment lies there, and the hank of woman's hair and some bones and a little stack of heat-blistered belt-buckles ...

After the fire: East Timor moves towards independence

East Timor — Timor Lorosae — is on the road to full independence. Xanana and Bishop Belo have returned, and the Timorese can now move and live freely in their own land. The future for the East Timorese, and for the solidarity movement, is now radically different. What should our priorities be at this stage?

Repatriation of Refugees

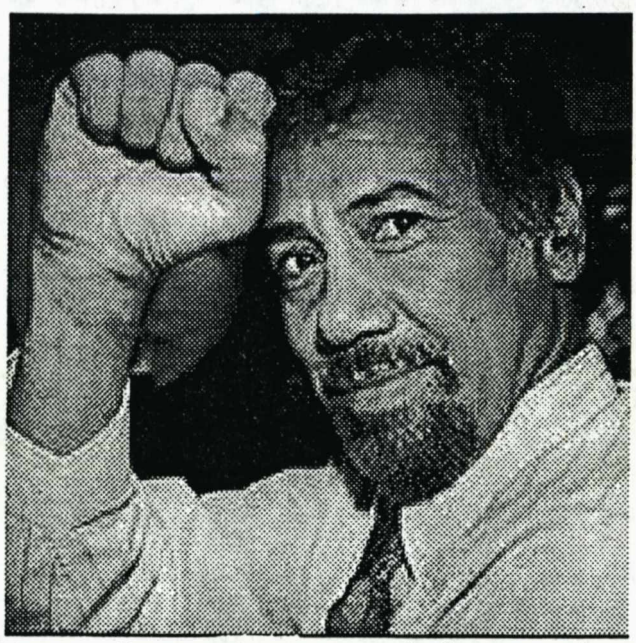
In the immediate term, the most serious and difficult problem facing East Timor is the repatriation of the huge number of people who fled or, more often, were forcibly deported during the violence in September. We do not have any accurate accounting of the numbers of refugees/deportees; a rough figure of 250,000 in West Timor has been used, but this is no more than an estimate. We do not even have estimates of the number who may have fled or been forced to other parts of Indonesia — Java, Bali, West Papua, Flores and other islands. And there are many Timorese who had been living in Indonesia, particularly in Jakarta, who no longer feel safe there and wish to return home.

The United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) and the International Organization for Migration have been coordinating returns by air, sea and land. As of the writing of this article, about 75,000 Timorese had returned. While we can assume that some — members of the militias, for instance, or pro-integration Timorese, or Indonesian transmigrants — may not wish to return, this still leaves an extremely large number who want to come back to East Timor and have not yet been able to do so.

Those in West Timor are in the worst situation. Most of them are still held in what are effectively prison camps controlled by the militias. Conditions in these camps are extremely poor — according to UNICEF, at least 114 Timorese children had died by November 10, due to bad water and unsanitary living conditions. Furthermore, the militias have been going through the camps removing known pro-independence leaders, and, it is believed, taking them to be executed. The militias are attempting to intimidate people into saying that they want to stay in Indonesia. The UNHCR and humanitarian agencies are denied access to many camps and are unable to conduct private interviews to determine what people really want.

The militias have also tried to prevent refugee repatriation by firing on or around UNHCR vehicles, and in one case threatening a truckload of would-be returnees with a grenade. The Indonesian army and police have taken an ambiguous role. They have helped the UNHCR remove refugees from the camps and return them to East Timor, but have been unwilling to take action to contain the militias once and for all.

President Wahid has pledged to restrain the militias. He must be prepared to take stronger action towards that end.



Xanana Gusmao has returned after years in an Indonesian prison

The militias have violated numerous Indonesian laws and should be placed under arrest if they do not disband and disarm immediately.

Write to: President Abdurrahman Wahid
Istana Merdeka, Jakarta,
Office of the Secretary of State
+62-21 345-2685

International Justice

The United Nations High Commission on Human Rights voted to establish a Commission of Inquiry, which would travel to East Timor and investigate human rights abuses, and suspected war crimes and crimes against humanity from May 1999 onwards. The role of this Commission was to make a report and a recommendation as to whether the UN should set up a war crimes tribunal on East Timor. The Commission on Human Rights has named a number of Indonesian military figures, including General Wiranto, as possible suspects (see sidebar, next page).

A war crimes tribunal on East Timor would be a welcome development in the growth of international law and an international system of accountability for gross human rights violations; an appropriate sequel to the tribunals on former-Yugoslavia and Rwanda, and to the arrest of General Pinochet of Chile.

Unfortunately, it seems at the moment that UN backroom politicking will not permit even a thorough preliminary investigation, much less a tribunal. Though the commission's final report is due on December 31 of this year, until November 24 the investigators were unable even to begin their

mission, as authorization by the Economic and Social Council of the UN was slow in coming — bureaucratic delays apparently serving as a pretext for certain countries, mainly in the Asian bloc, to prevent the commission from operating. Three UN special rapporteurs arrived in East Timor in November, but they are understaffed; and none were allowed access to West Timor. Forensic evidence is vanishing daily, particularly with the start of the rainy season, and it will soon become impossible to establish with any degree of accuracy what happened on the ground in East Timor.

Foreign intelligence sources, especially Australia, are known to have detailed information not only on what took place, but on who may have been responsible. But only an international tribunal could be empowered to subpoena this information.

A war crimes tribunal could be a very good thing for Indonesia itself. It would help to weaken and delegitimize the military, and could greatly strengthen the hand of the civilian government — if the government accepted it and cooperated.

But if the investigation into what took place in East Timor is derailed, it will be a backwards step not only for Indonesia, but for international justice as a whole. It will prove that justice can only be brought against small countries, not against countries with an important geopolitical and economic role; that certain countries are exempt from any investigation into their behaviour.

Longer-term considerations

East Timor is now rebuilding. Those of us who have worked in solidarity with the Timorese for many years must find ways to assist them in this, but without imposing our opinions on theirs. There is already considerable potential for tension between the Timorese and aid agencies, international financial bodies and the UN. Tensions could emerge between the CNRT and Timorese NGOs. We need to be watchful over the transition process to ensure that it is genuinely democratic.

At the same time, there is tremendous need for concrete support. We recommend that our supporters make donations to those groups which have a history of accountability in East Timor -- see page 15 for suggestions.

Arms embargos on Indonesia should remain in place, not only for the Timorese, but for all Indonesians who are struggling to free themselves from their country's own army. Please write to Lloyd Axworthy and ask that the arms embargo remain in place as long as the refugees are being terrorized in West Timor, and as long as the Indonesian military continues to act as a force for repression (as it is doing most visibly in Aceh at the moment -- see pages 12-13)

Write to:
Lloyd Axworthy, Minister for Foreign Affairs
c/o House of Commons, Ottawa, ON
K1A 0A6
tel 613-995-0153
fax 613-947-4442
e-mail lloyd.axworthy@dfait-maeci.gc.ca

According to TNI Watch! in Jakarta, the following Indonesian army officers are under scrutiny by the UN Human Rights Commission for crimes in East Timor, with a view to possible indictment before an International Tribunal. TNI Watch! says that it obtained the list from the Geneva office of the Commission.

These are the positions that the officers held in September. Some have since moved to new positions.

1. General Wiranto (TNI commander in chief)
2. General Soebagyo HS (army chief of staff)
3. Lt-Gen Johny Lumintang (deputy army chief of staff)
4. Lt-Gen Susilo Bambang Yudoyono (Territorial Affairs chief of staff of the armed forces)
5. Lt-Gen Soegiono (General Affairs chief of staff of the armed forces)
6. Lt-Gen Djamari Caniago (Commander of Kostrad)
7. Maj-Gen Kiki Syahnakri (Asop KASAD, Panglima Penguasa Darurat Militer Timtim)
8. Maj-Gen Zacky Anwar Makarim (senior officer at TNI headquarters, not occupying a structural position or official posting in East Timor)
9. Maj-Gen Sjafrie Sjamsudin (senior officer at TNI HQ, whose precise duties in E Timor during the ballor have not been identified)
10. Brig-Gen Gleny Kuripan (Indonesian Military Liaison officer accredited to the UN/ Unamet)
11. Maj-Gen Adam Damiri (Commander of Regional Military Command IX Udayana)
12. Maj-Gen Sjahrir Ms (Commander of Kopassus)
13. Brig-Gen Mahidin Simbolon (chief of staff of IX Udayana)
14. Brig-Gen Amirul Isnaini (Wakil Asisten Pengamanan KSAD/ Wakil Panglima Penguasa Darurat Militer Timtim)
15. Brig-Gen Tono Suratman (former commander of Korem in East Timor)
16. Colonel Pramono Edi Wibowo (Commander of Group V, Kopassus)
17. Colonel M. Noer Muis (Commander of Korem Dili)
18. Colonel Geerhan Lantara (Commander of Sektor A, Dili/ Komandan Brigif Linud 17/Kujang I Kostrad)
19. Colonel Anwar (Logistics Assistant of Kopassus/was commander of the Kopassus Special taskforce for intelligence in Dili, prior to the ballot)
20. Lt-Col Endar Priyanto (former commander in Dili)
21. Lt-Col Soejarwo (commander in Dili)
22. Lt-Col Burhanudin (commander in Bobonaro)
23. Lt-Col Sulastyo (former commander inManatuto)
24. Lt-Col Lexi Herson (commander in Manatuto)
25. Lt-Col Kamiso Miran (former commander in Ambeno)
26. Lt-Col Bambang Sungesti (commander in Ambeno)
27. Lt-Col Asep Kuswani (commander in Liquica)
28. Lt-Col Gordon Siregar (commander in Baucau)
29. Lt-Col Adi Mulyono (chief of staff of Brigif Linud 17/ Kujang I Kostrad)
30. Colonel Timbul Silaen (Police chief of East Timor)
31. Lt-Col S. Goeltom (Dili chief of police)

One name on the list, Sjafrie Samsudin, is known to have been involved in the Santa Cruz Massacre of November 1991, at which time he was intelligence commander of Kopassus, the crack unit of the army. (TAPOL adds that Colonel Geerhan Lantara was also involved in the Santa Cruz massacre).

TAPOL proposes a human rights agenda for Indonesia's new president

On October 20, Abdurrachman Wahid, commonly known by the nickname Gus Dur, was chosen as the fourth president of Indonesia. The next day Megawati Sukarnoputri was chosen as vice-president.

Gus Dur has some genuine reform credentials, though he is also known to be a clever political operator. His election is a step along the road to democracy in Indonesia, but it remains to be seen how fully he will implement a reform agenda.

Below is a letter sent to President Wahid by TAPOL, the Indonesia Human Rights Campaign.

Former president Habibie and new president Abdurrahman Wahid (Gus Dur)

24 October 1999

Dear President Abdurrachman Wahid and Vice-President Megawati Sukarnoputri,

We congratulate you warmly on your election as Indonesia's President and Vice-President. We welcome this as the beginning of a new era bringing an end to the bleak years of the Suharto military dictatorship. In the spirit of reformasi which we believe should dominate the new Government's programme, we call on you to take the following measures in order to ensure that human rights observance is at the heart of your Government's policy:

TAPOL's Human Rights Agenda for the Gus Dur/ Megawati Government

Release all Political Prisoners

Scores of people are still in prison on political charges. They include dozens of people being held in Aceh and West Papua (Irian Jaya) as well as at least twenty people being held in prisons in Java.

We draw attention in particular to sixteen East Timorese prisoners held in Semarang prison of whom three have been in prison since 1991. They should be released forthwith and returned home to East Timor under the protection of the International Red Cross. We also demand the immediate release of the six prisoners arrested in 1996 as leaders or activists of the Partai Rakyat Demokratik (PRD) or related mass organisations.

Human rights violators must not go unpunished

Ever since Suharto seized power in 1965, impunity has protected members of the security forces from due process and punishment for crimes against innocent and defenceless people.

Your Government will only be able make a true break with the New Order years if it ends impunity by:

1. Setting up independent commissions of inquiry to investigate grave incidents such as the Tanjung Priok Massacre in September 1984, the Lampung killings in 1987 and the killing of six Trisakti students in May 1998.
2. Revoking Presidential Decree in Lieu of Law enacted in September 1999 to establish a Human Rights Court (which allows exemptions for suspects from the security forces) and replacing it with a law to create a human rights court to try all those responsible for crimes against humanity during the New Order and since.
3. Conducting investigations into the serious human rights abuses in East Timor and bringing those responsible to justice in Indonesian or international courts
4. Co-operating fully with the UN's international commission of inquiry into human rights abuses in East Timor set up under UN Human Rights Commission Resolution adopted on 27 September 1999 and with any subsequent decision by the UN Security Council to set up an ad hoc international criminal tribunal.
5. Initiating comprehensive investigations into the massacres perpetrated in the months following Suharto's seizure of power in 1965 when at least half a million people were slain, with a view to bringing all those responsible, including former President Suharto, to justice.
6. Conducting a thorough investigation into the disappearance of thirteen pro-democracy activists who were abducted in the months prior to Suharto's downfall. The families of the

'disappeared' should be told without delay whether they are alive or dead, and all those responsible should be brought to justice.
7. Conducting investigations into the thousands of human rights abuses perpetrated in Aceh during the period of DOM (military operations region) and all those responsible brought to justice.
8. Conducting investigations into many thousands of human rights abuses perpetrated in West Papua since the territory became Indonesia's 26th province in 1969 following a fraudulent 'act of free choice', with special emphasis on the abuses during the 1990s, and all those responsible brought to justice.

Repeal all anti-human rights legislation

The Indonesian Criminal Code contains a number of articles which provide for persons to be charged and convicted for political activities. These include the 'hate-sowing' articles and articles which make it an offence to 'insult' the head of state or government officials. They also include six articles which were incorporated into the Criminal Code in April this year when the anti-subversion law was repealed, making it an offence to try to replace the Pancasila or to promote Marxist/Leninist teachings, the effect being that the basis for charging people for their political beliefs under the anti-subversion law has now become part of the Criminal Code.

All these articles should be repealed so as to safeguard citizens' right to engage in peaceful political activity without fear of arrest and conviction.

The Law on States of Emergency adopted by the previous Parliament but not signed into law by the former President should be scrapped and the 1959 law on states of emergency should be revoked.

Dissolution of unconstitutional bodies and reform of the Judiciary

During the Suharto era and the Habibie transitional administration, a number of organs having no basis in law or in the Constitution were created, such as Bakorstanas(da) (the National Stability Coordinating Council), and the Dewan Pemantapan Keamanan dan Sistem Hukum (Council to Consolidate Security and the System of Law), both of which are dominated by the military. Such bodies should be dissolved without delay.

The Indonesian Judiciary is notorious for corruption and for its deep penetration by the military, as a result of which trials for political activities or corruption are heavily biased against the accused and the verdicts usually fixed in advance. An overhaul of the Judiciary is essential if Indonesia is to become a state based not on political power or bribery but on the rule of law. The Government should take steps to initiate a comprehensive reform of the Judiciary, in the meanwhile ensuring that all persons occupying key positions are beyond reproach and not susceptible to influence by special interests..

End the TNI's role in keeping political control of the population

During the 34 years of Suharto's authoritarian rule and the 17 months of the Habibie transitional administration, the Indonesian armed forces (TNI) have maintained a tight grip on the population by means of the army's territorial structure. The TNI now plans to reinforce this structure by increasing the number of regional military commands (kodam), the district military commands (kodim) and lower-echelon commands. The TNI's military intelligence agency BAIS spies on citizens, spreads disinformation, blacklists people from entering or leaving the country on political grounds and exerts a repressive influence on political life through its covert operations.

The TNI's territorial structure should be dismantled, BAIS dissolved, and the Indonesian army, navy and air force should confine their activities to defending the state against the threat of external aggression, operating strictly under civilian control.

All so-called 'non-organic' troops being deployed in Aceh, West Papua and elsewhere where opposition to central control is intensifying should be withdrawn immediately. The Government should instead embark on a policy of dialogue with representatives of these restive communities.

Although the Indonesian Police (POLRI) has been separated from the TNI, it is still under the control of the Defence and Security Minister/Commander-in-chief of the TNI. In order to ensure that Polri functions to protect citizens and not to restrict legitimate social or political protest, the Government should immediately place the force under a civilian authority. Police training should be overhauled, ending the militarist ideology that now dominates.

Yours sincerely,

Carmel Budiardjo,
Director, TAPOL

++

TAPOL, the Indonesia Human Rights Campaign
111 Northwood Road, Thornton Heath,
Surrey CR7 8HW, UK
Phone: 0181 771-2904 Fax: 0181 653-0322
email: tapol@gn.apc.org
Internet: www.gn.apc.org/tapol
Campaigning to expose human rights violations in Indonesia, East Timor, West Papua and Aceh

26 years - and still going strong

Aceh on the brink of war

A serious crisis is emerging in Aceh, on the northern tip of Sumatra. Since the late 80s, an armed independence movement, GAM, has existed in Aceh. The response of the Indonesian government was extreme military repression, the extent of which only began to be uncovered after the fall of Suharto, when investigators travelled to Aceh and unearthed many mass graves and at least one abandoned torture chamber.

More recently, a peaceful student-based movement calling for a referendum on the status of Aceh has emerged. This movement is not associated with GAM, and in fact banned the use of GAM symbols at their recent mass protest, which drew a million or more people onto the streets of Aceh to call for a referendum.

Had the Habibie government responded to the revelations of atrocities in Aceh with a decisive demilitarization of Aceh, an offer of greater autonomy, and a commitment to allow the Acehnese a greater share in the revenues from this resource-rich area, the crisis might have been stemmed. Instead, the military continued in their brutal campaign against all dissent, and the anger of the Acehnese grew — and continues to grow.

The steps taken by the President Wahid have, to date, been both confusing and belated. Though he has made personal promises of a referendum, he cannot actually carry these promises out, as the parliament has rejected the option. Some troop withdrawals have apparently occurred, but far too late to be very helpful.

GAM has announced that they will take decisive action on December 4. It is easy to imagine a full-scale war breaking out in Aceh if the Indonesian government and the international community do not address the complaints of the Acehnese fully and very swiftly.

Below we reprint a letter from the main coalition bringing together the peaceful pro-referendum groups to UN Secretary-General Kofi Annan.

S I R A
Sentral Informasi Referendum Aceh
(Aceh Referendum Information Center)
Jl. Tanah Tinggi No. 28 Keuramat Banda Aceh - Aceh
Phone: +62-651-31751 Hand Phone: +62-811680395
Email:
Intlnet.referendum@usa.net

Banda Aceh, November 8, 1999

To:
His Excellency Mr. Koffi Annan
Secretary General of the United Nations Organisation
New York - USA

Subject: Request for UN intervention to stop Human Right abuses by the Indonesian military and for the implementation of Referendum in Aceh.

Excellency,

Human right abuses perpetrated by the Indonesian armed forces with the full knowledge, if not by order of the Indonesian political authorities, against the Acehnese people have violated various articles of the United Nations' Universal Declaration on Human Rights of 1948. The Indonesian colonisation of Aceh has resulted in the deliberate destruction of the Acehnese fabric of society and culture. It has trampled on the sovereignty and dignity of the Acehnese people.

Massacres, not only those carried out during the 10 year period of the so-called DOM (Military Operation Area) from 1989 to 1998, which are now well documented with the discoveries of more than a hundred mass graves, one of which contained more than 200 corpses, but also those that are still going on now with impunity in full view of the local and foreign media and NGO representatives, have not budged the Jakarta regime at all into taking any preventive, let alone punishing, measures. The fact that military/police brutalities are being carried out systematically and well organised shows the State complicity if not its official sanction.

The latest incident took place only last week with the kidnapping and murder of the Chairman and Secretary of our branch in Lhok Seumawe. The modus operandi adopted by the military is retaliation against villagers each time they are attacked by the GAM independent fighters. The latest incident of this type took place on November 1, 1999, with the torching of more than 30 shops, several houses, a prayer house and a factory in the District of Bireuen, North Sumatra. The soldiers simply went on rampage after the killing of 2 of them by GAM fighters; they shot at cattle and goats, and sprayed an ambulance with bullets, wounding badly two Red Cross male nurses. Such incidents have become so common that it hardly makes news outside of Aceh.

The Acehnese people place a great hope on the wisdom and compassion of Your Excellency in order to start necessary measures towards the prevention of the Indonesian military atrocities, that has proven to be no less than genocide.

We Acehnese are very sad that despite the very cruel and sadistic tortures and murders that are still going on in Aceh there has been no serious attention from the relevant international bodies on the matter.

We would like to take this occasion to point out to Your Excellency that at present the whole set up of Indonesian governmental activities in Aceh have ceased.

Almost the entire Indonesian administrative functions in Aceh have simply stopped as Acehnese have no longer any confidence in them and are refusing to have anything to do with them. The consequences of this situation are very dangerous as there would be a vacuum of power and lawlessness would set in. Radical and sporadic social upheavals would take place. The United Nations have to intervene to prevent such disastrous social calamities from taking place. There should be no more doubt of the determination of the Acehnese people on their legitimate, democratic and peaceful demand and struggle to regain their right of self-determination through a referendum, to decide whether to remain with Indonesia or regain their sovereignty illegally surrendered by the Dutch to Indonesia in 1949.

Your Excellency must have been aware of the unprecendented and extra-ordinary show of will and discipline of the people of Aceh: 2 million people, representing 50% of the entire population, have converged into the capital of the country, Banda Aceh, last November 8, to express their support for Referendum.

Organised by SIRA (Aceh Referendum Information Center) which was established by the coalition of student organisations on February 4, 1999 specifically to speed up the realisation of the referendum, the said rally was a popular expression of the conviction of the people of Aceh that referendum is the most democratic solution for its conflict with the Jakarta regime.

May we also point out, Your Excellency, that Indonesian President Abdurrahman Wahid himself has voiced several times his support for the proposed referendum. The President has stated that only its implementation needed to be studied further, in order to prevent the repeat of the tragedy that had occured soon after the referendum was held in Timor Leste. SIRA on its part understands very well this worry, as it is us, the Acehnese who would be the victims of such a tragedy. However, we would like to assure Your Excellency, that no such situation in Aceh would take place if the United Nations supervise the referendum in order to prevent cheating and provocations. As it was very well demonstrated during the November 8 rally, the people of Aceh can maintain discipline and orderliness on their own without the presence of a single policeman to maintain order.

Finally, Your Excellency, the urgency of your intevention is such that any delay would worsen the situation to a point that it would be impossible to remedy.

Placing our hope and confidence in your wisdom and humanity, we remain, Your Excellency,
Most sincerely yours,

Muhammad Nazar
Central Coordinator SIRA

Canada in Aceh

Aceh is one of the most mineral-rich areas in Indonesia, and one of the central complaints of the Acehnese, aside from the brutality of the military, is that they have not been able to share fully in the wealth extracted from their region.

According to independent researcher David Webster, at least three Canadian companies have connections with Aceh.

Gulf Canada Resources subsidiary Gulf Indonesia Resources is reported to have properties in East Aceh, though these properties may not currently be active.

International Dunlap Minerals has a 95% interest in a 144,000 hectare Contract Of Work area in Aceh. They are exploring for gold and call the property promising. Dunlap recently merged with Iriana, another junior miner engaged in exploration in West Papua, including one joint venture operation with Freeport.

Colony Pacific was until 1998 exploring in Aceh for gold and copper in a Contract Of Work held jointly with Ingold (division of INCO) and Highlands Gold of Australia. It abandoned exploration activities in 1998, but presumably still holds the Contract Of Work.

West Papua: Reconsider the "Act of No Choice"

CAFIET Press Release, November 19

On November 19, 1969, the United Nations General Assembly removed West Papua from the list of Non-Self-Governing Territories of the UN Decolonization Committee, and recognized its incorporation into Indonesia, after a process called an Act of Free Choice.

Now, thirty years later, Canadian Action for Indonesia and East Timor (CAFIET) joins with other organizations around the world to re-examine the West Papua case, to acknowledge that the Act of Free Choice was invalid, and to initiate a new process to resolve the political status of West Papua, where peaceful pro-independence protests are now underway.

The Pacific Concerns Resource Centre points out a number of reasons to reject the Act of Free Choice:

- Only 1,025 representatives, selected by Indonesia from a population of 800,000, were allowed to vote (and the UN monitoring team only witnessed 195 of these votes).
- No West Papuan women were allowed to vote in the referendum.
- UN Special Rapporteur Ortiz Sanz's report pointed out serious breaches of legality by the Indonesian authorities, which compromised the legitimacy of the referendum (including imprisonment without trial of opponents, military threats against those who might vote for independence, and attacks on political leaders causing the flight of refugees to Australian-controlled Papua and New Guinea).

This stands in striking contrast to the recent referendum in East Timor, where the entire adult East Timorese population was able to vote, under close supervision by the UN and independent monitoring bodies.

CAFIET asks that, as East Timor prepares to move off the agenda of the Decolonization Committee, West Papua should be restored to that agenda. A legitimate UN process should be initiated now.

Press Release from West Papua, November 17

The call for a referendum in Aceh and the approval of President Abdulrahman Wahid recently has sparked public angers in many parts of West Papua. More than 3,000 to 10,000 Papuans from all over the country came to Sentani, 75 kilometres of Port Numbay (Jayapura) to the west and decided that 1st December 1999 they will organise big mass demonstrations in many parts of the country.

"Our primary aim is to call Jakarta to recognise the declaration of independence of our people. West Papua has been an independent state since 1 December 1961 but our rights have been stolen for years. 38 years ago, our national flag Morning Star, parliament, constitution and anthem were officially recognised and ratified by the Dutch administration. This year, we will celebrate 38th year of independence" said Theys Eluai, Chairman of Traditional Tribal Council di Sentani.

In the south, another call occurred in Timika. More than 8,000 Papuans participated in a peaceful demonstration under leadership of Reverend Isak Onawame, Mama Josepha Alomang and Jan Onawame on 10 November this year. The West Papuan national flag "Morning Star" is still waving in front of the Catholic Church in Timika and this events has gone on six days. The participants are determined to keep the event going until their demands are met.

"We will not pull down the flag unless the government of Indonesia must agree to fulfil the following demands: immediately recognise the independence of West Papua, agree to organise referendum in West Papua, resume talks between Team-100 the government of Indonesia regarding the future of the people of West Papua withdraw all Indonesian troops from West Papua, stop immigration program and engage new negotiation between Freeport-Indonesia with the land owners, allow international independent

humanitarian, environmental monitoring groups, journalists and NGOs into the country to have free access," said Rev. Isak Onawame, the leader of the demonstration.

The local armed forces are persuading the leaders of the demonstration and ask them to pull down the flag. Despite strong pressures, the participants firmly rejected it. Serious tension has already increased. If their demands are not met, the participants have decided to take further actions. What type of actions is not clear but it seems to be a decisive one.

"We call now President Wahid and his Vice President Sukarnoputri to come to Timika negotiating with us. Time is running out. If Jakarta continue to undermine our demands, we will not keep silent, but we will continue to call our demands. The next actions will be much worst than this" said Mama Josepha Alomang.

A team of regional Parliament from Jayapura is now on their way to Timika. If we do not act quickly, another serious causalities will occur in the region in the absence of mess media and the UN's personnel."To prevent these eventualities, I call governments, the personnel of the United Nations and mass media to send into the country immediately.We do not want that history of East Timor in the post referendum will occur in the our county" said Otto Ondawame, International Spokesperson of the OPM.

Further contact: John Ondawame 02.6.6249 0181 or AWPA: 99601698

What you can do: Help the reconstruction of East Timor

Earlier this month the students of Vincent Massey Secondary School's World Affairs Club collected $420.25 for the Unitarian Service of Canada's relief efforts in East Timor.

In anticipation of a visit from Sarah Atkinson and Shawn Hupka (members of the Windsor Friends of East Timor) World Affairs Club members encouraged their classmates to contribute to the fundraising initiative. They were delighted with the results.

"This is the most money weíve raised for a single campaign in a long time," said Moneek Madra, a senior at Massey and an organizer of the drive. Hupka and Atkinson were equally pleased. "The people of East Timor's needs are greater than ever. With the wet season approaching and the problems that it will bring, this money will arrive just in time," commented Atkinson.

"This is a great beginning to our new campaign to raise funds for East Timor. I couldn't be happier," said Hupka.

Tim D'Souza of the USC-Ontario office said that the money will be doubled by CIDA (Canadian International Development Agency) as they match public donations made to USC's overseas aid projects. "Their efforts will make a difference. $840 will help us get food, clothing and medicine to many more people."

****

CAFIET-Toronto is planning a fundraising dinner, and a silent auction of Timorese textiles, probably to be held in January or February.

If you want to organize a fundraiser, and you want ideas or a speaker, please get in touch with the CAFIET office or your local contact (see page 2)

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For those who would prefer to donate goods (toothbrushes, soap, shampoo, etc), St Vincent de Paul Church in Windsor is has made arrangements with the Canadian troops in Suai to transport materials for the people in that town. Unfortunately, at press time warehousing had not yet been arranged, so the church cannot yet begin accepting donations. Please contact the CAFIET National Office, or Shawn Hupka (hupka@hotmail.com) for updated information on this initiative.

CAFIET recommends that donations for the reconstruction of East Timor go to one or more of the following groups:

Development and Peace
5633 Sherbrooke East, Montreal,
Quebec, H1N 1A3
tel 514-257-8711 or 1-888-234-8533
info@devp.org
www.devp.org

East Timor Relief Association
PO Box 1102, Parramatta 2124, Australia
Tel 61-2-9891-5861
etra@pactok.net
www.pactok.net.au/docs/et/

Unitarian Service Committee Canada
56 Sparks St, Ottawa, ON K1P 5B1
tel 1-800-565-6872
www.usc-canada.org

Oxfam
1011 Bloor St W, Toronto, ON M6H 1M1
tel 416-535-6767 or 1-800-466-9326
rogerm@oxfam.ca
www.oxfam.ca

Timor Aid
PO Box 502, Nightcliff, Darwin, Australia
tel 61-8-8985-5529
info@timoraid.org
www.timoraid.org

Medecins Sans Frontieres
204-720 Spadina Ave, Toronto, ON M5S 2T9
tel 416-964-0619
msfcan@msf.ca
www.msf.org

Make sure to earmark your donations "For East Timor relief"

Resources Available from CAFIET

Merchandise

"Free East Timor" **button** with smiling girl, $2

"Free East Timor" **t-shirt**, black with Timorese flag, L or XL, $15

Videos

"Bitter Paradise", by Elaine Briere — the story of the tragedy of East Timor and Canada's complicity. ($26.75 for individuals. For institutional rate, please contact Snapshot Productions, 33659 Fifth Ave, Mission, BC, V2V 1X1, fax 604-820-3694)

"Indonesia: Islands on Fire" — human rights violations in Indonesia and East Timor ($25)

"There is only one word: RESIST!" — a profile of the People's Democratic Party of Indonesia ($20)

Books

The Indonesia Kit, by Elaine Briere and Susan Gage: a primer on Indonesia and East Timor, intended mostly for secondary school students. ($10)

Complicity: Human Rights and Canadian Foreign Policy, by Sharon Scharfe: a study of Canadian government involvement with Indonesia ($15)

East Timor's Unfinished Struggle: Inside the Timorese Resistance, by Constancio Pinto and Matthew Jardine: Autobiography of a key member of the Timorese resistance, now living in the United States ($15)

The West Papua Kit, from the Australia West Papua Association: history, background, culture and human rights in West Papua ($10)

Subscribe to TAPOL Bulletin -- published in England every two months, this newsletter is the best source of comprehensive information on human rights in Indonesia and East Timor. A one-year subscription is $35 ($18 student/ unwaged). Send subscriptions to **TAPOL-Canada c/o CAFIET, PO Box 562, Stn P, Toronto, ON, M5S 2T1**

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